to such matters. 2. The grounds for confidence in Gen. Scott's election were never so strong as tow; the tide of feeling among the People is ranning triumphantly in his favor; districts we have regarded as doubtful are proving themselves to be largely on his side; and,—we say it in no boastful spirit. but from cool examination and actual acquaintance with the state of opinion in the States,-there is no reason whatever for the Whigs or their leader to feel anxiety as to the result. Scott has gained many battles with forces far inferior to his oppopents; and now at last he will gain one with the great majority of the American People to back him.

- Under these circumstances the gallant veteran will not be likely to adopt a policy so alien to his habits and the cast of his mind as that suggested by our cotemporary. He will not back out at this time of day. And if the Phare hopes to cast a warning and guiding light on the sea of American politics, it must trim up its lamps, put in new oil and wicks, clear its reflectors and learn enough about the signs of the weather to distingaish the fizzle of fire-crackers and serpents and the splutter of lame ducks in the water from the distant rush of the awfal and all-devouring tornado.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hansver and Beaver-sta

The Embassy to England. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852.

I am authorized to state that Hon. As-BOT LAWRENCE has no intention of resigning his post as Ambassador to London, and has never had any. The report that he designed to leave and come home is altogether a pure invention, made out of whole cloth, for what purpose I know not. Ere. The New Secretary.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has been tendered the Secretaryship of the Navy

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852.

and has accepted the same. Secretary Webster. Buston, Saturday, July 10, 1852. Daniel Webster will pass Sunday at Mishant. On Monday he returns to Boston, and pro.

ceeds to bis farm, in Franklin, New-Hampshire,

Terrific Hail Storm. FULTON, N. Y., Saturdsy, July 10, 1852. Yesterday afternoon, about 34 o'clock, a tremendous thunder storm passed over this place, accompanied by wind and bail. Previous to the storm the thermometer stood at 9944 in the shade, but soon after it fell to 70. Many valuable shade trees were broken and aprooted by the wind and large quantities of frui, trees were much broken by the hall. The Corn crop is severely injured. The ballstones were as large as pigeoms' eggs.

In the town of Pelermo, east of this place, large fields of corn were totally destroyed. This morning the thermometer stands at 85°, and not-

withstanding the great heat, hailstones which remained to the ground all night have been brought from Palerme, seven talles distant, still as large as those which fell here yesterday. The crops are much injured, and the com and vines in Palermo will scarcely produce hat an ordinary yield. Much damage has also been sus taked by the breaking of glass.

Heavy Freshet

BOSTON, Saturday, July 10, 1872. Last evening a heavy freshet occurred is Richmond, Vt. It swept away two railroad bridges and dis considerable damage. A house was torn down and the family were obliged to take shelter in a tree during the night. The train due at Northfield last night, by which intelligence as to the Montreal fire was expecied, did not arrive in consequence of the damage by

The Conflagration in Montreal-Over Eight Bundred Houses Burnt-Three or Four Thousand People Homeless.

Buslington, Vt., July 10-9 P. M.

The following is extracted from one of this morning's Montreal papers :

Yesterday morning, bet ween nine and ten o'clock, a fre broke out in St. Catharine-street, St. Lawrence sub urbs, originating, we are informed, in the outbuildings of the houses occupied by Mr. Waugh, baker. From this it was carried by the wind in a northeasterly direction, to the adjoining houses, which were all roofed with wood, and generally built of the same material. The late dry weather having rendered them as dry as dader, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity.

There was, again, no water in the reservoir when it commerced. What madness, or blindness, or neglect could have permitted this to be the case, after the late frightful ralamity which visited there? Blame must rest chewhere—where, we do not pretend to say—but this we feel assured of, that the pepple of Montreal will, with one voice, demand an investigation into the cause of the disaster, and justice against those who are culpable. Within half an hour after the commencement, a hun-

Whilin half an hour after the commencement, a hundred houses were on fire. They were generally the dwelling of poor artizans and laborers, and it was the most heartrending spectacle to see the poor people gathering their household goods together and carrying them perhaps to some place where the flames would reach them in a lew minutes, after carrying them, as they thought, to a place of safety. Frequently by the time they had removed the load, it was two late to return for more. In many instances the poor mother return for more. In many instances the poor mother bad just time te grasp her infant from the flames, and resh to an asjoining field or garden and sink down des-pairing and exhausted, upon the little remnant of proper-ty which her nusband or children had been able to bring there. The despair and agony written on their fea-tures were most saddening.

faces were most saddening.

From the Main or St. Lawrence-st., the fire burned
From the Main or St. Catharine and Dorchester,

From the Main or St. Lawrence at, the fire burned everything before it along St. Catharine and Dorchester, and widening its pathway up toward Couca-Baron, and downward toward Craigest.

As it went along in St. Dennis st., netwithstanding the most strengous exertions to save them, the spirantic buildings known as Corawall Terrace, were consumed.

The fire having caught in Etislie's wood yard, and tothing but wooden buildings intervening between it that the Montreal General Hospital, that institution was in luminaent danger from about 1 o'clock until 3\psi, and the most strengous exercitors were required to keep the

the most strensous exercions were required to keep the fire from reaching it.

The valou Company did good service here, and draw The Union Company did good service here, and draw a large quantity of water from the large cisters on the beams ground. Some buildings and tennes were also ton down here, and the fire was checked in St. Duminiquest. On the eastern side of the hospital the fire randown below Dorchesters, to near Laguacheterest.—Above this it made a clean sweep up to the vacant ground which skirts Coto-Baron, and extended east ward along Dorchester, Cathari e and Mignenests.

It made a clean sweep to St. Dennisst, which was burned from one end to the other.

The Bishop's Church and palace fell a prey to the fames. The greater part of the palace had been newly streeted, and was a recording.

fames. The greater part of the palace had been newly erected, and was a splendid out stone building, with beautifully fluted columns before the St. Catharine st. free:

The fire ran down St. Catharine-st to the house of Mr. Coffin, joint prothonotary, which was consumed. The nunnery opposite was saved, though the fire raged to three ides of it. The buildings on Viger-place, including the cattle

On the lower side, at Elizabeth-at, and from that to Vier-place, the flames came within one or two house of Craigest.

Craigest.

Over six hundred houses have been destroyed, and the loss of the real property will be probably from one hundred and twenty-five thousand to one hundred and thy thousand pounds sterling; not any more than half

this amount, we believe, is covered by insurance, if so

sereir flore and minster, one [

much.

The less of personal property it is impossible to estimate. Many poor working mechanics and laborers have lest their little ail, and few of them, we fear, have taken the precaution to insure their furniture. From £15,000 to £20,000 we think a moderate valuation of these losses, exclusive of what has been lost in the church and palace, the wood yards and the shops, w ich will probably be £10,000.

The total loss we should set down at £420,000. This it will be seen is about the amount of the loss by the fire of the 6th of June, but it entails consequences upon the city far more distressing.

the city far more distressing.

Upward of three thousand persons must have been borneless last night, and many of them have, to day, no means wherewith to procure a new shelter for them-

Our citizens have never shown themselves niggardly

selves.

Our citizens have never shown themselves niggardly in giving. Let them be ready to give, for now there are many who need their bounty.

The firemen did all that men could do who had no leaders for a part of the time, and for the rest had to work without water. They worked at their engines and upon the roofs, in the demolition of dangerous buildings, from morning until night, in the midst of fire and smoke and under a brolling sun, with a temperature in the shade of more than 90 degrees.

While this large fire was raging, another one began, kindled, as we are told, by the sparks from the fire which consumed Messra. Stimms & Colman's steam planing mills, in St. Mary.st., Quebec snburbs, and the greater part of the lumber in their yard. The distillery and foundry of the Messra, Molson were in imminent danger, but were saved by the exertions of those upon

the premises. The loss here will amount to about £2,000 or £3,000.

After the foregoing was written, we went to take a last look at the ruins. It was mournful as we drove along the site, Cote-s-Barron. The large vacant field extending from the main street to St Dennis-street ly-ing just under the Cote, was filled with groups of men,

ing just under the Cote, was filled with groups of men, women and children, and their little piles of farniture and goods, while all around and below them was a smoking wilderness, covered with chimneys like a burned pine forest, with its scathed and charred trees, and the Champ de Mars and Viger-square were similarly occupied with heaps of goods.

While on the route, we winessed the commencement of another coording ration. The wooden buildings in the rear of Hayes' House having been ignized by sparks from the other fire, the flames worked their way to that building, which was consumed and all the houses en Da'housie square, including Hon. Mr. Mofat's residence, and the mess-house of the Royal Artillery and of the Twenteth Regiment and the Military Secretary's office.

ecretary's office.

The fire is still raging at the hour we write. God only knows where it will stop. Montreal seems to be

doomed.

P. S.—The fire has crossed Amberstat, on its way through the Quebec suburbs, and it does not seem at through the Quebec appropriate of that populous through the Quebec suburbs, and it does not seem as if any power could save any portion of that populous Ward.

Another Dispatch.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 10, 1852. That part of the city known as the Quebec and St. La vrence suburbs is destroyed almost entirely—making a clear sweep of a mile and a half in length and three-fourths in width, principally dwellings.

Very Large Fire in Boston-Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

Boston, Saturday, July 10, 1852-10 P. M.

About half-past three o'clock this after-About Hall-past three o clock this after-noon, a fire broke out in an unoccupied stable, in the near of Furchase-st, and the flumes spread with great impldity. The fire raged until time o clock this evening. The Mariners' Church, a large building, the Sallors' Home, a five story brick dwelling house, and the Boylston school-house, were destroyed, together with shoutthirty stores and dwelling-houses. The loss is roughly estima-ted at \$250,000 Hundreds of families have been turned out of house

and home, and it is reported that there has been loss of life, though, smid the confusion, it was impossible to Several firemen have been injured and carried home.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an in-

dendiary.

It is the largest fire that has occurred in this city for

Obsequies of Mr. Clay-Arrival of the Remains at Lexington. LEXINGTON, Saturday July 10, 1852.

The body of Mr. Clay reached here this morning, and the funeral ceremonies are now taking place. The turn-out has never been equaled. The stores are mostly closed, and the whole city is draped in

Funeral at Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

PITTSBUROH, Saturday, July, 10, 1852. Business was entirely suspended here between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in consequence of the funeral of Mr. Clay then taking place at Lexington. The flags were at half-mast on the steamboats, and hung with crupe. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled throughout the dire At Wheeling, Va., a similar demonstration took place

Arrival of the Southern Mail-Dinner to John S. Thrasher-Death by Drowning-Salling of the U. S. Sloop-of-War Levant. BALTIMORE, July 11, 1852.

All the back Southern mails have been

received. The papers contain no news of interest.

Arrangements were being made at New-Orleans for giving a public dinner to John S. Thrasher, The heat in Baltimore to-day is intense

The thermometer stands at above 90 degrees in the William Jackson, Mate of the schr. Mary, of Providence, was drowned to-day while

The U. S. sloop-of-war Levant, Commander Upsher, sailed from Norfolk yesterday for the Mediterranean.

Supposed Murder of a Wife. PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 11, 1852. ...
The wife of an Irishman named Hughes died suddenly at Pawtucket under such circumstances that the body has been exhumed for medical examina-tion, and the husband has been arrested.

Trial for Marder, and Acquittal.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, July 10, 1852. Charles Williams, indicted for the murder of John Gilmore, in this county, last fall, was ac-quitted by the Jury to-day without leaving their seats. The defense introduced no evidence.

XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1852.

The House resumed the consideration of The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Postage Law of March, 1852.

Mr. Olds replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Baooks, and in the course of his speech instituted a comparison between the old and the proposed rates, with a view of showing that at the one ounce minnimum, which is the average weight of the newspaper circulation of the country, the postage specified in this bill is considerably less than the present rates. Under the old law transfert newspapers are almost entirely excluded, while under this they are put on the same footing with other papers, although it is required that the postage be pre-paid.

Mr. Washing a consend the first consendation of the country and the first consendation.

Mr. WASHBURN opposed the first sec-Mr. Washburn opposed the first section. Its objects, he said, seemed to be to discriminate in favor of small penny papers, printed on thin paper and with small type, and against the large papers, printed with large type and on good material. He did nobelieve in the propriety of such legislation, and therefore off-red an amendment in effect to increase the standard weight which the bill requires for newspapers, otherwise one half of the people of his State would be sacluded from the benefit of the law, and the circulation of country newspapers materially curtailed.

n of country newspapers materially curtailed.

A debate ensued for and against the smendment, and was continued until the termination of the morning hour.

The House then went into committee on the Deficiency Bill, and resumed the consideration of the Collins line amendment e Collins line amendment.

Mr. Stephens, (Penn.,) offered an

amendment, that the duties to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, shall assessed on the average price which such a ticle re in the principal markets of the United States or be assessed on the average pitch bere in the principal markets of the United States on the 1st December, 1846—such prices to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to raise the mosey to be appropriated by this and other laws.

The Chairman, (Mr. Stewart,) ruled

the amendment out of order, and on an appeal, the Chair was sustained. Ayes, 82: Nays not counted. The debate on the Collins line a nend-

ment was then continued, and various propositions of ferred by its opponents, which were all voted down. Mr. Allison, (Whig) of Pa., at a quarter to two, said he was satisfied gentlemen were getting tired of this by-play, and, therefore moved that the Committee rise. This was disagreed to, by 34 Ayes

against 81 Nays.

Additional amendments were offered and

Mr. Olds. (Dem., Ohio) submitted one sutherizing the Postmaster General, with the consent of Mr. Collins, to advertise for proposals for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool, and that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, previded he be an American citizen. This was disagreed to by Ayes

An amendment was offered by Mr. Oan. (Dem.) of S C, to give Mr. Collins the amount of post age received, in lieu of the present compensation. Tals

The Committee, without coming to a conclusion on the Collins' amendment, rose, and the

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Dutes: Liverpool, June 30; London, Jane 29; Paris, June 28.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Arctic arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday morning, June 30, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, with 123 passengers. She was detained for some hours off Sandy Hook by a dense fog. The British Mail Steamer Asia arrived

at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, 27th, making the passage from New-York in about ten days, eleven hours. The following persons came passengers in the Arc-

The following persons came passengers in the Arctic:

Messrs. John C. Hitchcock, J. M. Dunbar, T. D. Howell, G. W. Warren, Mrs. H. B. Gwathmey, Hiram Perry, Geo. Oxnard, D. Graham, Patrick Ewing, Messrs. C. B. & C. H. P. Babcock, L. D. Senst, Gideon Potta, John Young, Edward Warburg, Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Rutherford and son, Miss Cartil, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Chanler, Misses E. & H. Otnaler, J. C. Martin, V. Durand, Misses T. J. & A. Durand, Messrs. O. D. E. Grant, E. Frecht, Adolph Paul and H. Youngs; Lieut. J. P. Sanford, U. S. Navy, and lady; Messrs. D. W. Catlin, H. Collins and T. P. Cumming, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Miss Tangard, Messrs. A. G. Crane, J. B. Betts and S. S. Lynde, Senores Don Andreas Hernandez and Don Mariano Hernandez: Thurlow Weed, Miss Weed, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Hunter; Messra Henry Sinss.n, C. Marie, T. C. Buckley, Mrs. and Miss Thomas, H. Spencer, T. W. Hotchkiss, D. R. King, Alanson Swain, R. E. Cerning, Mrs. Lewis, D. McMis, and Miss Thomas, H. Spencer, T. W. Hotchkiss, D. R. King, Alanson Swain, R. E. Cerning, Mrs. Lewis, D. McMis, and Mrs. L. Lewis, Jr. and child, C. B. Reese, A. B. Estes Muster Fearing and servant, Messrs. Gilbert and Nicholson. Mrs. E. Middleton and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis, Jr. and child, C. Jas. Lee, J. Krayenbegen, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Johnston, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Charles and Oswald Jankson, Mrs. E. Gritten and child, Mrs. Endall and 2 children, John Williams, Radolph Wyman, James Murdoch, Mrs. M. A. Marshall, Miss Sarah Mc Fadden, Mrs. E. Del Tio and two children, Thos. Watson, John Kolarles Meyer, Misses Mary and Adelaide Meyer, John Cox and Samuel T. Lynn. Total 125.

ENGLAND.

The House of Lords held a short sitting on Saturday, the 26th, at which a few bills were read a second time, and a large number passed through Com. mittee. Petitions were presented from the Parish of St. James, Jamaica, and from the Island of Grenada, pray-James, Jamaica, and from the Island of Grenada, pray-ing for the reduction of duties on Colonial augar. On Monday the Commons's amendments to the Patent Law Amendment act were agreed to. The New-Zesland Government bill was read a third time and passed, and several others were forwarded a stage. On Tuesday similar progress was made preparatory to the close of business.

The House of Commons was not in ses

Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person, on Thursday, 1st July (to-morrow). Immediately after the prorogation, a proclamation was to be issued, declaring the present Parliament dissolved. The writs would be sent out directly, returnable in the month of August, somewhat before the usual time, in consequence of the recent act to that effect. The new Parliament will probably not be called together for the dispatch of business before the middle of October.

A deputation from the Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railway Company had an Interview with the Coloulal Secretary on Saturd:
The deputation consisted of Lord Dudley Stuart, S
Richard Brown, Mesers. Thomas Alers Hankey,
Boothby, Thomas Banfield, and C. H. Collette. The
sult of the interview did not transpire. A deputation
Buenos Ayrean bondholders and others interested in the commerce of La Plata likewise waited on the Earl of-Malmesbury respecting the debt due to Britain, and the appropriation of the guano of Patagonia toward its

It is announced that "The Roman Catholic Provincial Synod of England' will be opened on Thursday next, oth July, at St. Mary's College, Ascot,

On Saturday, the Returns of the Board On Saturday, the Returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 5th May, were made public. Compared with the returns of the corresponding month of last year they show a decrease in the exports of £112,079, almost wholly in cotton unanufactures, and caused by the speculative condition of the Liverpool Cotton Market. The aggregate value of £xports during the first four months of the present year has been £21,844,663, showing a decrease of £77,675 compared with the like period of 1851, but an increase of £17,676,664 ever the first four months of 1850. As regards imports there is nothing very noticable. They show a full average consumption in most articles. Sugar, Tea, Rice, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, Fruits, and Spices all show more or less increase; and in Hides and Oils a decrease. In Metals there has been an increased import of Lead and Copper, and a decrease in Iron. Timber exhibits an import of all descriptions. In the raw material of of woven manufactures the activity of basiness is very apparent. The figures are as follows:

MORTS OF FLAN MAY 1851. Month to 5th May, 1852

Cotton..... 601,794 cwt Wool....... 2,906,339 fb. 4.254.280 15

IRELAND.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the relative merits of Galway and Foynes, for the purposes of a packet station, were engaged during the whole of last week in hearing evidence at the former port. About twenty witnesses were examined. After inspecting the Bay and Harbor of Connemare, the Commissioners were to sail from Galway to Limerick. A company is in course of formation

for the construction of a harbor at Fairhead, north-east extremity of Ireland. The Exhibition at Cork continues to

prove attractive. A Mr. Durgan has made the munifi-cent offer of £20,000 to the Royal Dublin Society for the third triennial exhibition of Irish manufactures in

The enthronization of Dr. Cullen as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, took place on Tuesday, June 29, with great pump at the Church of the Conception, Dublin.

FRANCE.

Nothing of special interest has occurred.

Nothing of special interest has occurred. The Ministerial journals are laboring to show that there exists nothing like a hostile feeling between the Legislative Body and Executive.

The sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on Friday, was rendered somewhat noticeable by the application of MM. Montalembert, Kervegneo, Fisvigny, Dumirall, Billault, Perret, Baron Mercler and Dake d'Uzès, for permission to print the speeches they had delivered on the Budget. These applications were granted, after more or less discussion, but the President of the Asssembly invited the House to refrain from granting such permissions in future, which, he asserted, were unconstitutional. The permission to print is, however, of little worth, for an official note in the Moniteur of Sunday reminds the journals that, although certain members of the Corps official note in the Moniteur of Sunday reminds the journals that, although certain members of the Corpa Legislatif have leave to print their speeches, by the 42d article of the Constitution, the press is forbidden to publish any other report of the proceedings than that officially supplied. This distinction between printing and publishing is a contingency the Assembly had evidently not calculated on.

The following is Montalembert's speech:
I desire to make just one brief remark, and I promise beforehand not to demand permission to print what I am about to say. But I think it important to have noted in the minutes of the Assembly a fact which

mise beforehand not to demand permission to print what I am about to say. But I think it important to have noted in the minutes of the Assembly a fact which I have already alluded to, without any contradiction, in the minutes of the commission of the budget, and which appears in the report of M. Gouin. The question is, as to the proceeds of the property of the fermer civil list, sold in execution of the law, and comprised in the chapter of domains. M. Gouin expresses himself thus:—"In order to meet a feeling manifested by the commission, the Commissioners have added that this valuation of 7,500,000 fr. had been made on preperty sufficient for its to al realization, independently of the property of the House of Orleans, indicated in the decree of the 22d January.

"With that declaration before us, as well as the written documents which have been furnished us by the Administration, we are justified in stating that the question raised by the decree of the \$2d January is not presented under any form, direct or indirect, in the budget of 1853, and that the vote of that budget fore not comprise any participation in that measure of an anterior date to that of the meeting of the Legislative Corps." It is then shown, gentlemen, in a matter undisputed and indisputable, that the budget of receipts that you are about to vote contains no revenue, no proceeds resulting from the execution of the decrees of the \$2d of January, which have despolled the House of Orleans of the property it possessed for ages. I feel some astonishment, but I am the more rejoiced at it. I dare not conclude from it, as the best friends of Government would so much wish to do, that it is not as yet irrevocably determined to execute in their totality these fatal decrees. "With that declaration before us, as well as the writ

yet Irrevocably determined to execute in their totally these fatal decrees.

But in any case it has not been judged proper to demand from us for them a sanction directly or indirectly. It is well that France should know the fact; that it should know that none of is deputies has been called upon to consecrate by his vote any of the corsequences of a measure which it has been unanimous in disapproving, and which it has disapproved at much fur the sake of him who is the author of those decrees, as of hose who have been the victims of them. We shall have, without doubt, to discuss that measure some day; the law of the finances will ering us to it, we shall discuss it in full liberty. Until then it is necessary it should be known that we are neither associated in the act nor engaged by it. As to me, I avail myself of this occasion to raise in the triple interest of property seri-

tously affected, of justice disregarded, and of august misfortunes, my solemn objection against a fault which has been committed without excuse, without a pretext, without a provocation of any kind, and which it is at-tempted to render more irreparable each day.

The following are some of the principal credits voted in the Legislative Assembly for the Department of the Interior: General expenses of the National Guard, 117,000£; establishment of the Beaux Arts, 454,300£; works of art connected with public buildings, 450,000£; preservation of old historical monuments, 745,000£; tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, 152,-217f; annual allowance to artists, dramatic authors, &c., or to their widows, 137,700£; allowance to theaters, 1,375,000£; salartes for employées in National Museums, 201,500£; other expenses of the same, 155,000£; for purchase of statues and pictures for the Louvre 100.000f; charitable institutions 594,800£; hospitals for aged and infirm, 600,000 fr.; to persons having a special claim on the kindness of Government, 650,000 fr.; for unexpected Visitations and Disasters, 1,364,600 fr.; Veterlinary Schools, 599,300 fr.; Encouragement of Agriculture, 3,072,000 fr.; for Improvement of the Breed of Horses, 2,708,800 fr.; for Improvement of the Deep Sea Figuries, 4,000,000 fr., for Warm Baths, 270,000 fr. The salaries and allowances to the Government Functionaries in the Departments are set down set 4,940,1500 fr. exc. The following are some of the principal eries, 4,000,000 fr., for Warm Baths, 270,000 fr. The salaries and allowances to the Government Functionaries in the Departments are set down at 4,240,150 fr.; expenses of the Prefecture, 5,086,000 fr.; expense of Prisoners, 6,250,000 fr.; salaries of the Minister of the Interior and Clerks, 432,000 fr.; aid to Fareign Refugees, 800,000 fr.; Secret Service Money, 1,200,000 fr.; Police Inspectures in the Departments, 405,000 fr.; salaries and allowances to Commissioners of Police, 300,000 fr.

It is stated that the property of the Duke d'Aumale, which he inherited from the Prince of Condé, is to be forthwith placed under sequestration, pending the proceedings commenced by the parties in whose favor the yearly rum of 100,000 francs was left, to found a beneficent establishment at Ecouen. Advertisements have appeared in the papers, from the agents of the Duke d'Aumale, announcing the sale, on the 4th and 5th July, of portions of the Chantily domain.

A letter dated 21st, from Petit-Noir in the lars, street hat the destructive inunctions to which

the Jura, states that the destructive inundations to which the Jura, states that the destructive inuncations to which that couplry is so much exposed, have again causal im-mense damage, just when the farmers were about to reap their harvest. In the village of Pett Noir, which is endriced by the river Doubs, half the houses are under water. The inhabitants have been compelled to flee, and their fields, which promised a luxuriant crop

The annual religious service in comemeration of the death in the streets of Paris of M Aff 6, late Archbishop, was celebrated on Saturday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The President's visit to the South is A letter from Toulon states that orders have been given to place on the stocks, next year, at that port, one first-class line-of-battle ship, one of the fourth class, and three corvettes (sailing.) also, two steam frigates of 90 guns and three steam corvettes and

The Marseilles Semaphore publishes a note from the Commander of the Fleet in the Levant stadon, contradicting the rumor that pirates at present infeated those seas.

The Moniteur has a leader on the subject of French Guiana as an emigration field. It depicts in glowing colors the resources of the country, and states that the Minister of Marine has given special instructions to the authorities at Cayenne to develop those esources to the utmost.

The Courrier du Nord announces that

a mine of platina has been discovered in the neighbor

The President and Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine have taken the oaths, and the Officers of the National Guard are ordered to perform the same estenony within one moth. Instances of refusal to swear are still reported, but they are not so numerous as might be expected.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed

en Monday. President Napoleon addressed the follow-ing message to that body:
"ELYSEE NATIONAL, June 28, 1852.
"MESSIEURS: At the moment when the Session of 1852 is about to close, I desire te thank you for your co-operation, and the loyal support you have given our new institutions. You resisted that feeling which is the new institutions. You resisted that feeling which is the most dangerous among men assembled together, the seductions of exprit de corps; and, laying aside all susceptibilities, you have occupied yourselves with the great interests of the country, well understanding that the time for passionste and barren speeches had gone by, and that for doing business arrived.

"The application of a new system always encounters difficulties, for which you have made due allowances. If your first sittings were not fully employed, you have comprehended that the desire which I felt to abridge my Dietatorship and to call you ground me, was the

comprehended that the desire which I feit to abridge my Dictatorship, and to call you around me, was the cause, by depriving my Government of the time necessary for the preparation of laws to be submitted to you. The natural consequence of this exceptional state of things was an accumulation of work at the end of the session. Nevertheless the first trial of a constitution of an origin altogether French, must have served to convince you that we possess the conditions of a strong and free government. Power is no longer the fixed alm project which the diverse oppositions direct their shafts vince you that we possess the free government. Power is no longer the fixed alm against which the diverse oppositions direct their shafts with impunity. It can resist their stacks, and hance-forward follow a system without having recourse to arbitrary conduct or to russ. On the other hand, the control of assemblies is grave, for discussion is free, and the number serious.

the vote of the supplies serious.

"As to the imperfections which experience will have made known, our common love of the public good will tend unceasingly to soften the inconveniences until the

tend unceasingly to soften the inconveniences until the Senate will have pronounced.

"In the interval of the session I will apply all my care to search out the wants of the country, and to prepare plans which will permit me to diminish the expenses of the State without in any manner comprounising the public service. On your return I will communicate to you the result of our labors and the general state of affairs, by the Message which the Constitution compels me to address to you every year.

"In returning to your departments, be the faithful echo of the sentiment which reigns here—confidence in conciliation and peace. Tell your constituents that in Paris, the heart of France, that revolutionary center which sheds in turns through the world light or a conflagration, you have seen an immense population applying themselves to remove all traces of revolution, and devoting themselves with pleasure to labor with perfect security as to the future. He who lately in his delirium was impatient of every restraint you have seen him hall was impatient of every restraint you have seen him hall with acclamation the return of our eagles—symbols of

with acclamation the return of our eagles—symbols of authority and gloty.

"At that imposing spectacle, at which religion consecrated, with its benedictions, a great national fite, you remarked his respectful attitude. You saw that army so proud, which saved the country, rise again in the esteem of men, while kneeling with devotion before the image of God presented from the altar.

"The meaning of that is, that there is in France a Government animated with faith and the love of virtue, which relies on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all force—on religion, the source of all justice. Receive the assurance of my good wishes.

"Louis Napoleon."

"Louis Napoleon."

The reading of this Message was frequently interrupted with numerous marks of approbation, and was concluded in the midst of the unanimous acclamations of the Assembly.

SPAIN.

The canal works at Aranjuez are going on with great activity, and it is hoped that before next summer Madrid will be supplied with pure water.

The Ayuntamiento of Barcelona have petitioned the Queen for an authorization to construct a railroad from Barcelona to Saragosea.

ITALY.

The Paris Journal des Debats learns that the Mather affair at Florence is at length settled on the terms last proposed by Lord Malmesbury, and that this favorable result is due to the efforts of Sir Henry

SWITZERLAND.

The Independence Swisse announces that, in accordance with the London protocol of May 19, a collective note has been addressed by the Five Powers to the Helvetic Confederation, calling upon it to sia in the Caston of Neurchatel. The note, it is added, was handed to the Federal Council by the French Le-Accounts from Payerne, Canton of Fri-

burg, mention that a slight shock of earthquake was fel there on the 19th June, a few minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same instant two successive shocks ere felt at Berne. The people of the Valais have voted the

revision of the Constitution by a Constituent Assembly. In the Canton of Geneva, the new Naturalization Bill is the topic of general attention; it makes the right of citizenship much easier of attainment than heretofore. The Federal Diet has voted a sum of money for the establishment of a second mail over the Splugen and the St. Gothard Passes. The first will open a daily route between Zurich and Milan, and the second

daily route between Zurich and Milan, and the second tween Milan and Lucerne. The weather in Switzerland, at last accounts, was wet and cold, and numerous tourists were detained at Thun and interlacken by a heavy fall of An accident with an almost fatal termi-

An accident with an almost fatal termination, occurred in the Pass of the Great St. Bernard in the Alpa on Saturday afternoon, the 5th uit. The particulars are as follows: Mr. Sliabee, the comedian, and Mr. Howard Paul, the American author, now on a tour in Swirzerland, had walked all the way from Chamouni to Martigny, instead of ad-spining the usual plan of muling it over the Forciay and Tete Noire, and, notwithstanding the exertion attendant upon this severe tramp, after a brief pause they started without a guide for the Hospice of St. Bernard. By tracing the travel-worn paths on the margin of the Drance they proceeded wasfely above St. Pierre, some five miles distant from the convent, and night overtaking them at this bleak and descivent, and night overtaking them at this bleak and desciate place, they were compelled to rest on a defile overlanging a frightful precipice until day-break, the clouds

being so dense as to render objects in the gloom indefinable. At early light they again resumed the track through deep anows, and when nearly opposite Mount Velan a terrible avalanche came thungering down the side of the rocks, and nearly buried beneath its snows the solitary travelers. Mr. Paul being young and active soon worked his way out of the cold mass, and though nearly exhausted with exposure and toil, finally succeeded, by diging away the snow, in rescuing his fellow-traveler, of whom nothing was visible but his left arm, at the extreme edge of the ravine. Had they been a short distance farther down the pass their fate must have been inevitable, as the avalanche seemed thickest below them, and the abyes at least 200 feet in depth. On reaching the Hospice, some two hours after this providential escape, the weary wayfarers received every attention and the tenderest treatment from the hospitable monks, who seemed to regard the successful ascent without a guide as a positive marvel.

The newsray award clear and bounted. La-

BELGIUM.

Letters from Brussels say that an extra session of the Chambers will probably be convoked about the middle of July. The Commercial Treaty with France expires early in August, and it is important that the sanction of the Chambers should be had

GERMANY.

The Zollveren Congress held another sitting on Fridry, June 25. As usual, the discussions led to nothing. The decision on the great question what States will firally adhere to the Union can alone give the present discussions a future value. There are no clear indications from what quarter the next more will be nade. It is rumored that a conference of the Darmstadt States will be opened at Vienna, for consultation, at which Austria will fix what can antere she is tation, at which Austria will fix what guarantee she is prepared to offer to her confederates for the certain less of Revenue they must sustain by an actual seperation from the Zollveren. This point will be a strong

test of the earnestness of all parties.

The Leipsic Gazette and the Zeitung say that not only is such a convention probable, but that Austria has already invited the so called Darmstad Commiss to a conference at Vienna: that Austria is to form a separate union with the Darmstadt States, and to guarantee them a customs revenue equal to seven. glar stee them a customs revenue equal to seven tenths of their present receipts, on condition of their secreting from Prussis. The Collition are said to be preparing a conjoint reply to the Prussian declaration of the 7th June. The Cologne Gazette states that the draft of the reply has been sanctioned by the Repre sentatives of all the coalescing States.

AUSTRIA.

An amnesty, on an extended scale, has been proclaimed by the Emperor, but includes only those Hungarian officers who are detained in the for-tresses for having taken part in the insurrection. The measure does not even extend to the condemned civilare the twill comprise the second category comprehends those are at liberty by previous acts of clemency. The new persons partioned will be divided into four catagories. The first will comprise only those condemned who are set at liberty unconditionally. These are only four in number. The second category comprehends those whose sentence of imprisonment is reduced to two years; they are 115 in number; and as 90 of these have already undergone two years, invariants and the have already undergone two years imprisonment, they have been set at liberty. The third category comprises six individuals, whose terms of imprisonment, of whatever duration that might be, has been reduced to four years. Finally, the fourth category comprises ten persons whose term of imprisonment has been reduced to one half of their original sentence.

TURKEY.

The Porte has been taken by surprise by the intelligence just received of the disturbance which has broken out in Mount Lebanon. All were awars bas broken out in Mount Lebanon. All were aware that the conscription would have been received unfavorably, but owing to the assurances given by the Governor of Damascus, the maintenance of order was relied upon. However promising the assurances may have been, the Porte was not unprepared, and Mohamed Pachs, the commander of the Tarkish corps, at the head of his troops, at once advanced against Adjellun; but being a prudent man, and doubtful as to the result of a contest with the mountaineers, who are excited, and whose means to enter upon and prosecute a war are infinitely superior, in every respect, to his own, he indued it prudent to return to his quarters at Tellefaras. are infinitely superior, in every respect, to his own, he judged it prudent to return to his quarters at Tellefaras. The Governer of Damascus has now sent an officer with proposals of peace to the mountaineers. Scarcely any power would keep the Mountain quiet. The inhabitants are turbulent and insensible, as regards public conduct, to any impulse but fear. It is impossible, therefore, that the troublesome Syrian question will ere lorg assume the formidable aspect it had in 1841 and 1842. The Jerusslem question is, it may be apprehended, once more likely to be a bone of contention between France and the Forte, though all respecting it between France and the Porte, though all respecting it

now pretty tranquil.

A dreadful fire has taken place at Bosna Serai, in Bosnia, which has consumed upward of 6,000 houses and shops, exclusive of the Government Palace and other public buildings.

INDIA.

Papers, in anticipation of the overland mail, which left Bombay on the 22d May, have been re-ceived through France. According to regular course, this mail would not have been dispatched from Ladia until the 3d June, but was sent thus early in consequence of the approach of the monsoon and its accompanying

During the ten days that had elapsed the departure of the previous mail, no even ortance had occurred. A steamer from Rangoon over-due at Calcutta, but was expected to bring no news of interest. It is now generally understood that noteing more will be attempted in Burmah till after the rains, and that, contrary to previous expectations, the whole force will remain in the country, mostly on board the shipping, and that the war will be resumed with vigor the moment the season permits. The Indian papers are already beginning to hint at the probability of annexing the whole Peninsula.

Disturbances still continue along the North-western Frontier, where military preparations on an extensive scale are in progress, notwithstanding the near approach of the season when out-of-door occupations of all kinds must cease. Various forts had been attacked or captured in the Hazara country, and operations were in progress, which, the papers say, will terminate the war in a week or two.

The difficulty with the Nizam is still er due at Calcutta, but was expected to bring no news

The difficulty with the Nizam is still unsettled, the settlement poposed by the British being, that he shall cede a large silve of his territory in payment of his alleged debt. The Calentia Englishman hints that the Nizam has been treated with injustice, and that, if accounts were squared, he owes the British

A Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been fortunate A Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been fortunate enough to receive a sum of \$2,000 from the Indian Government, together with money testinonials from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Associations for his services in introducing the electric telegraph into India. Mr. Piddington, the cyclonologist, has received a testimonial from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company for his discoveries in navigation.

The weather at Bombay for the three

weeks preceding 22d May had been singular for the season of the year. The winds had been mostly from the south west in place of blowing from the north west the south-west in place of blowing from the north-west and east alternately, with a cloudy instead of cloudless sky, lightning every evening, a moist atmosphere with frequent showers, and a constant threatening of the rains, which in ordinary seasons scarcely ever set in before the beginning of June.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL. London, Wednesday, June 30, 1852. A rumor is current here that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria at Grosswardien, near Pesth, but the assassin missed

his aim, and immediately blew out his own brains, In Greece there has been a religious revolt, headed by a fanatic priest, caused by the reent understanding with the Patriarch of Constantinople for putting the Greek Church under his control. The revolt was soon suppressed.

Trade is very dull at Paris.

Count Montalembert has addressed a ery lively remonstrance against the confiscation of the Orleans property, which is exciting much attention. But it is not doubted that the President will proceed to carry out the decree to the fullest extent. The Duchess of Orleans, after protesting

against any cession of the rights of her son in favor of legitimacy, has retired to the Canton of Argans. There is a rumor from Lisbon that the

There is a rumor from Lisbon that the British minister has addressed very warm representations to the Court of Spain in consequence of a threat by a local commander, that he would send his troops across the Portuguese frontier, if the authorities did not deliver up some criminals who had fled from justice.

It appears certain that the British Gov-

ernment will rigidly enforce all the clauses of the Catholic Emancipation Act. The Government, through the chief Secretary, Mr. Walpole, have informed Dr. Newman that the recent proclamation referred to all practices centrary to the strict letter of the law. The Irish Roman Catholics deletter of the law. clare they will not obey the law, and the priests who conform to its requirements have in severa instances been insulted in the streets.

PROMERUM YORK TO MINEVELL

On Saturday there was a runor or "Secus that a French loan of £3,00,000 was contemplated, which causes a full of per cent. In the English Funds On Monday, the saturation and the English Funds On Monday, the saturation of decline. Tuesday, the market was steady all day for the closing as they opened. The Railway market very many clearly ordered to the contemplate of the load of the contemplate of the load of the contemplate of the contemplate of the contemplate of the load of the contemplate of the cont

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON —The sales on Saturday amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were is speculation and 1,000 for export; prices steady. On Monday, sales 7,000, of which twenty-fire hundred were on speculation and for export; market rather beary, but prices monitored. Theselay the sales were 5,000 bales, including 2,500 cm speculation and for export. Prices steady at Fair Orieans 61, midding 31 fair Uplands 51, midding 31 (1921). The actions have been

chancalle, with frequent source to saturday, prices. Lard is maintained at the high figure before though namely. Irish, bladder, 54 755 per cwt; d. 46 752; American, kegs, 52 754; do. bbls. 50 753 SULAR-16 fatr request, with prices firm. Good Musurados 6 757. Midding \$4 753. SUGAN-In fair request, water, do So 9237. Midding 34 235.
Rice-Not much done these two days, a few bag.
Incla 9 9210 d
Incla 9 9210 d Corres-In fair demand. St. Domingo 41/242). Req.

di ordinary 35, 2 40.
The A-No transactions to report.
Assacs—25, 22, for old and new.
Naval. Stokins.—Resin 2, 11 4 cwt. Spigits Terposition
36, 237/6.

Richardson, Brothers & Co's. Circums.

Liverpoot, th Month, 28th, 1852.

Since the 28th the temperature has been quite seasonable; much rain has fallen in this immediate neighborhood, but it has been principally confined thersto, and the character of the weather cannot be better described than by the common annellation of "thunder weather." The Wheats around annellation of "thunder weather." The Wheats around annellation of "thunder weather."

ined to fill the wants of consumers. Spectration has appeared.

INDIAN CORN has been again in improved request, and from an absolute searcity of Yallow, this description has again realized 31.6. White has not improved in value, but unless we have a further supply of Yellow soon, it must seen follow Yellow in price. The stock of eicher in this market and at most of the Irish ports is insignificant.

Sixth Month, 24th—We have a fair supply of Wheat this week from Europa, but from the United States the arrivals have been on a less scale than for 5 me time previous. The weather this morning is still showery, but the bacometer had been rising since last night.

We had but a thin attendance at our market this morning. Our local dealers and millers purchased Wheat to a fair ex-

We had but a thin attendance at our market this morning. Our local dealers and millers purchased Wheat to a fair extent and a few parcels of B ack Sea qualities were taken for shipment to Ireland. The prices obtained for the latter and American descriptions were the full rates of the 25th, and the market closed firm.

There was a fair amount of business done in American Flour to the Trade, and some parcels of secondary New-York were taken for Irish account. We make no change in the value from our quotations. But a limited business was done in Indian Corn, the advance noted above is however firmly supported, and a lot of 200 puarters prime Galatz made 32; \$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \text{Moneyor} \text{Asom.} Oats were very dull sale, and Oatmeal was almost neglected. Expitian leans in moderate request, a further advance of \$0.000 \text{Mol} \text{ Being demanded, checked business. We are respectfully. Richardson Shothings, & Co.

Per Arctic | Liverpool, June 29, 1832-34 Chapel-st.
Cotton-Since the sailing of the Canada, on Saturday COTTON—Since the sailing of the Canada, on Saturday last, our market has ruled very quiet, with free effering, and an evident desire on the part of holders to be realizing. The Asia's accounts (to hand on Sunday morning) tended rather to encourage this feeling than stimulate an opposite course; the trade holding a present supply have consequently restricted their ourchases, and speculators and experters have also been limited operators. Prices are somewhat irregular according to the disposition of sollers, and although we make no change in quotations, it would be impossible to obtain last week's full rates for any quantity in a line. The market closes this after som with a steader feeling, consequent on a saste encouraging trade report from Manchester.

The estimated sales for the three days: Saturday, 6,009

bules—2,500 for speculation and export, 5,400 America Monday, 7,000 bales—2,500 for speculation and export, 4,6 American: Tuesday, 5,000—2,000 for speculation and export, 4,6 port 3,600 American. Import for same time, about 25,0

Monday, 7,000 bales—2,500 for speculation and export, 4,600 American; Tuesday, 5,000—2,000 for speculation and export 3,600 American. Import for same time, about 25,000 bales, principally American.

N. Orleans Fair. 63; Middling, 54; Ordinary, 4; #44 P B. Mebile ".5; Middling, 54; Ordinary, 4; #44 P B. Atlantic ".5; Middling, 54; Ordinary, 4; #44 P B. Atlantic ".5; Middling, 54; Ordinary, 4; #44 P B. The Manchester Market was characterized by a good attendance to day, and a fair amount of business was transacted in Yanssar in imprices. Goods, however, were dull and prices bud a dropping tendency.

Very unsettled scather, heavy roins, and variable temperatur, have imparted a function to do or Grain Market and

ite is oull of sale at has week's prices. Son bbls Montreal Pots charged hands at 23/6 for 5/ for new \$P cwt. Sales of 50 bbls are reported at 7/3 for Philadel-

RASK - Sales of the lines and the phia firsts has been sold at 2/11 for common Amber P cwt.
RESIN has been sold at 2/11 for common Amber P cwt. cwt Low-20 blds of fine realized 38/6 P cwt.

Yours, respectfully. WRIGHT, GANDY & Co. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular. Per Arctic.]

Cotton has been very quiet the two past days the sales being 1,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters have taken 4,500 bales, the market closing tamely at Friday's quotations per Cambria.

London Produce Market. London Produce Market.

Sugar-Sales extensive at fully former prices. 1,290 hbds.

West India sold. Relined Grocery Luaps, 48; to 54;. Foreign, full prices paid. Yellow Havana, 21/3 to 21/6; White,
3.;. Correx-Less business, and quotations barely sustained. Native Ceylon, 45; to 46;. Tran-Prices barely maintained. IRON-Sectch Pig. 44; to 45; \$\psi\$ tun. Corron-Business limited. Tallow-New Y. C., 35/5 to 36/6 on the spot.

Hull Corn Market TURSDAY, June 29. Farmers' WHEAT is in Hiberal supply, and free of sale at last week's prices; any advance not obtainable. All kinds of spring Coan are fully 1/ higher.

Leeds Corn Market ... Tuesday, June 29 WHEAT is fairly supplied, and firmly held at Friday's rates; trade is dull. Bankey and other articles are unchanged.

Manchester State of Trade.

Munchester State of Trade.

Tushay Evening.—Since this day week no sensible change in prices or in demand for either cloth or yams can be noted. The absence of anything like large stocks in first hards is so notorious that it checks any tendeccy to declining states. To this must be added, that the season for colarged shipments, which is now at hand—if any culargement there is to be—tends power only to sustain both manufacturers and spinners at least in present demands, so that we look with somewhat like reasonable confidence for a steady and evidently with the view to realize, should the most trifling inducements offer for operations on a large scale. The market closes steadily, yet firmly.

Belfast Market. Tuesday, June 23—Trade is more active; the demand for YARNS brick, and FLAX in pretty good supply. LINEAS in PROVISIONS unchanged. INDIAN CORN, £7 5/ \$\tilde{P}\$ cum.

Oriental Markets.

Oriental Markets.

Bambay.—From 12th to 52d May—Money.—In the Entopean quarters, money continues abundant, as it has some all the year, and in the Banar is rather less scarce as the season draws to a close. The Share and Government security market have exhibited little change since last adviced extended to the change of the season of raws to a close. The Share and Government security market have exhibited little change since last adviced execution of the season of the seaso

in consequence of which the control of the control

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. London Money Market, 18 MO